# NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. red Case of Perjury Against John D.

ted States vs. John D. McHenry.—The exthe charges against the defendant, it will be bered, are based upon the testimony given by the case of the United States against Comer Rollins and others, in an examination charges of fraud against that officer, and hich occupied such a length of time and attracted large a share of public interest and attention. nstances of the case have been fully reorted in the HERALD from time to time.

At the opening of the court Mr. Joseph Bell, seistant United States District Attorney, acting for Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, appeared for the govern-ment, and addressing the Court, said that it was ention to proceed with the charges against the lefendant at the same time. There were two seps rate charges of perjury preferred against the de ant, and as a arge portion of the testimony of two of the witnesses would be similar and apply equally to either charge, I suggest that the two charges be combined.

to either charge, I suggest that the two charges be combined.

Mr. James J. Rogers, associated with Mr. E. D. McCarthy, counsel for the defendant, objected. The cases were distinct, the defendant being compelled to give ball in each. Counsel and their client were led to suppose the charges distinct, that the offences alteged to be committed at distrent and distinct times and under entirely different circumstances, as charged in two separate adidavits.

The Commissioner said that no detriment could accrue to the defendant by having the cases combined, the two charges being in fact one, and arising under precisely similar circumstances. Counsel having withdrawn opposition the case was proceeded with.

The first witness examined was Joseph Gutman, The first witness examined was Joseph Gutman, United States Commissioner, before whom the examination was held, and before whom the anti-devits were sworn in the case against Commissioner Rollins and on which the present prosecution is based. (Allicavit shown.) This arithavit was presented to me on the 28th August last by J. M. Binek-ley, with the request that I would swear Methenry to it and Issue a warrant thereon for the apprenention of Daniel Marray and Thomas E. Smith, including also E. A. Rollins and Thomas Harland, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as joint conspirators against the United States in matters of fraud against the Internal Revenue Deputriment; swore Methenry to the anidavit, but declined to issue a warrant for the parties named on the anisupported testimony of Methenry. Other anidavits were made, to all of which Methenry wore before him in his position as United States Commissioner. On these several allidavits warrants were issued for the apprehension of the parties named therein.

therein.

James E. Munson, stenographer, was handed
manuscript copies of the notes taken by him on the
examination before Commissioner Gutman, the tes-bunony as given by the defendant, John D. Mettenry, and as there reported was correct.

Samuel N. Pike examined—Was in the rectifying business for twenty-one or twenty-two years; know Mr. Harland, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; knew him as Deputy Commissioner since

Mr. Harland, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; knew him as Deputy Commissioner since February, 1867.

Q. Do you know where the office of Mr. Harland was in this city during the existence of the Metropolitan Revenue Board? A. I was not aware that he had an office in this city.

Q. Were you in the building No. 83 Cedar street in December or January, 1867? A. I was not, sir.

The Commissioner—Mr. Bell, state what you intend to neove by this witness. Do you hold the defendant to the testimony given by him in the examination of the case of the United States against Mr. Rollins and others, and is his testimony on that occasion included is the warrant and made a part of this case against him?

Mr. Bell—Yes, sir; and I also include, for the purpose of this prosecution, the affidavits made by him before Commissioner Gutman.

Mr. Bell then proceeded to read the testimony given by Mellenry in the case referred to as the same was given in the certified copy of the stenographer's report, and said—I now propose to proceed with the examination of Mr. Pike and put in his testimony in contradiction of the sworn evidence of Mellenry.

Examination resumed—Q. Did you see Mr. Harland any time in January, 1868. A. No, sir; the last time I saw him was in February, 1867; never saw him since 1867, till a few days ago in this building.

Q. Did you cver see Mr. Harland on any occasion in the opide No, 83 Cedar street, and his building.

Q. Did you band Mr. Harland a cheque, or any paper resembling a cheque, or any paper of any kind, in the office No. 83 Cedar street, in January, 1868, in any bank the name and style of your firm and how were the cheques of the firm succelf. A. Secunci N. Pike & Co.; that was the name in which the cheques were usually written; I will remark that there were no checks written by the firm on the month of January, 1868.

Q. Did you days any conversation with Mr. Harland first the proper of the firm of the month of January, 1868.

Q. Did you draw any personal cheques in that contif A. No, sir.
Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Har-And or see him anywhere or upon any occasion durmer that month? A. No, sir; as I said before, I did
not see him from the month of February, 1867, till I
haw him in the building a few days ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rogers—Q. Who comprise
the firm of Samuel N. Fike & Co.?

Mr. Bell objected to the question as immaterial to
the investigation.

A. in January, 1888, the firm consisted of George W. Kidd and S. N. Pike, place of business Fourteenth street, with an office at 176 Front street.

G. Had you an office or store of any kind connected with that firm or any individual member of the properly street in 1872.

nected with that firm or any individual member of it in Pearl street in 1807?
Objected to by Mr. Bell as irrelevant to an issue relating entirely to 1868.

The Commissioner—If counsel can show how be can connect the object of the question with the matter at issue, he will allow the question to be put.

Mr. Rogore—The witness states that he is in a partnership business with a certain firm, and it may be possible that he has been in carrying on a private business of his own in some other place. The defence had a right to know exactly what the witness business as outside this office at Fourteenth street, in which he may have had business relations with Harizand, and this can only be accertained by intercogning him on the point.

The Commissioner—I do not see how the question can affect the statement that the defendant saw the witness give Mr. Harizand a check in January, 1868, winess swearing that he did not see Mr. Harizand from February, 1867, till a few days ago. If counsel contines himself to anything that has arisen from the direct examination the widest latitude will be allowed to him. After the government has closed its care and the defence is entered upon I will listen to any motion that may be made for the introduction of the testimony.

Question withdrawn.
Q. In what hank does your firm keep accounts?

A. The Merchanis' Exchange Bank.
Q. With any other bank? A. No; I think we kept an account in the Park Bank in 1857, and an account in the Fourth National Bank, I think in the same year.

Q. You say the firm of S. N. Pike & Co. issued no

ear. Q. You say the firm of S. N. Pike & Co. issued no necks in the name of the firm during January, 1868? Q. Do you mean to say you transacted no business during that month? A. Yes. Our business was closed by the government for some four or five

closed by the government for some four or five months.

Q. In whose name were the deposits of the firm made in the Merchants' Exchange Bank in January, 1853? A. In the name of Angelo Myers.

Q. And the moneys of the firm drawn for the benefit of S. N. Pike & Co. were drawn on checks signed by Angelo Myers? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. In whose possession is the check book and counterfoits of the checks drawn on the Merchants' Exchange bank by Angelo Myers from November, 1857, when the premises were seized by the government, this February, 1863? A. In my passession and kent in the office of S. N. Pike & Co., No. 33 Pearl Street.

Counsel called for the production of the check book.

Air. Belt objected,
The Commissioner said the best way to ascertain what cheeks were drawn by the firm would be to apply to the bank. If any checks were drawn by S. N. Pike & Co., in January, 1988, he would ald couling the laid as could in having the record of the bank produced in court. Counsel had a right to impeach the direct testimony of the witness if he could do so.

This closed all that was important in the crossexamination.

circct testimony of the witness if he could do so.

This closed all that was important in the crosscamination.

Deputy Commissioner Harland on the stand,
Deputy Commissioner Harland sworn—Q. How
long have you been beputy Commissioner of Internul Hevenue? A. Since January, 1898.

Q. Where was your office in January, 1828? A. In
Pecember, 1867. I was directed to come to the Metropostant Revenue Board here in New York for an indirinte period; I was at 83 Cedar street most of the
time during the month of January, 1828.

Q. Do you know S. N. Pike, the rectifyer? A. Yea,

G. Has piace of business is in Fourteenth street?

A. I have met him three times, once here the other day,
and twice on former occasions.

Q. Do you know Mr. Pike, in January last at your
office in 83 Cedar street? A. No, sir, I never saw
bim there at any time; I saw him in that month at
the opera House, but not to speak to him; I did not
speak to him on any occasion during that month,

Q. Did Mr. Pike, on the 9th of January, 1868, or at
any time during that month, or at any time during
that month, or at any time during
street, or at any other place, for \$10,000, or \$1,500,

or for any som? A. I never had any communication
with him.

Mr. Bell—I want a specific answer to that question.

A. No, sir; never at any time or place.

Cross-examined by Mr. E. D. McCarthy—Q. When
did you first make the acquaintance of S. N. Pike?

Q. Where did you first meet him? A. He called at
any house on Washingran street, or A. He

n February, 1967.

In February, 1967.

Where did you first meet him? A. He called at house on Washington street, Brooklyn.

Who accompanied bim when he was introduced

to you? A. I don't know the accompanied him to my house, but when I cakered the room where he was I saw water Mr. Autrews, Deputy Collector of the Third district; Mr. Kidd, the partner of Pike, and Mr. Pike, I remember there were four in the room.

Q. What was Pike's business with you that night? Objected to.

Mr. McCarthy pressed his question on the Court, contending that as there was a distinct contradiction between his client and Mr. Harland it was impossible for counsel for the defence, without some antitude, to prove that Mr. Harland was testifying to an untruth while his client had told nothing but the truth. This fact would not be likely to appear from the direct examination.

The Commissioner ruled the time specified as too remote to connect it with the case before the court.

Q. Do you know Joseph F. Bailey, Collector of the Fourth district, General Hillyer and Sheridan Shook?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you not remember that in November last

Q. Do you know Joseph P. Balley, Collector of the Fourth district, General Hillyer and Sheridan Shook?

A. Yes.
Q. Do you not remember that in November last you and Collector Balley and Pike had an interview together? A. I do not.
Q. Have you received any checks, or any sum or sums of money at any time since you became Deputy Collector from Sheridan Shook?
Objected to. Objection sustained.
Q. When Pike called upon you at your house in Brooklyn, he called to consuit with you in connection with his whiskey business?
A. Yes.
Q. What was his communication to you in regard to his winskey business?
Objected to. Sustained.
Q. How soon after you saw Pike at your house did you again see him? A. The next day; I saw him at Collector Fie.d's office.
Q. Who was present at that second interview?
A. I cannot say any one was present when Mr. Pike was there; I recollect Deputy Collector Andrews was there. Mr. Libby and Mr. Field.
Q. Did not Pike come there specially to see you?
A. I suppose he came because I was to be there.
Q. Was he not there in consequence of an appointment you made with him at your house the night before?
A. It was; I was there to see Mr. Field, and not Mr. Pike; I don't recollect any conversation I had with him on that occasion; the next time I saw him was at she opera house, as I have described.
Q. Did you go there on Pike's invitation? A. No.
Q. Did you for here on Pike's invitation?
This closed the cross-examination.
Mr. Rell stated that with regard to the charge of Samuel N. Pike against the defendant the government here closed its case.
The Case of Charles Loeb Agninst McHenry.
In the case of Loeb vs. McHenry the United States

The Case of Charles Loeb Against McHenry In the case of Loeb vs. McHenry the United States also prosecuted. The first witness called was Charles Loeb, whose testimony in the direct examination was precisely the same as that given by him in his rebutting testimony in the examination of the Rollins case, in which he contradicted all McHenry's statements with regard to his having seen or spoken to Mr. Rollins in Washington in May, 1868, and his to Mr. Rollins in Washington in May, 1868, and his having handed him any papers, checks, package or document of any kind. The whole of the rebutting testimony of the witness was fully reported in the Herakho on the occasion of the previous examination and need not be repeated. Nothing affecting his direct testimony or important to the case was elicited. The government then rested the case, with the exception that it desired to put Commissioner Rollins on the stand.

ception that it desired to put Commission the stand.

Mr. Bell asked for the committal of the defendant on the Pike charge of perjury.

Mr. McCarthy opposed this, insisting that before the defence could be called upon to proceed with their case the government, as it had chosen to combine the two charges, must complete the whole

combine the two charges, must complete the whole case.

The Commissioner ruled that the government must complete their case before ne would take final action in the matter. He would, however, increase the bail regu rad hitherto of the defendant in the Pike case from \$2,000 to \$5,000, the baic in the other case to stand as it was.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to Friday next at ten o'clock.

Committal on Charges of Counterfeiting.

Joseph Barenbo, an Italian, and John Smith were brought up by Colonel Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division, on a charge of carrying on the business of dealing in counterfeit money, with intent to defraud the government of the United States. The defendants have for some time been under the espionage of the Colonel's detectives, and last night they sent a person to 35 Mulberry Street, in which the defendants carried on their illegal work, with twenty dollars to purchase some of the stuff. The party got \$100 of the spurious currency for the twenty dollars, which he handed over to the detectives. The latter at once made a descent on the place, captured the two defendants and selzed \$500 worth of counterfeit fifty cent currency stamps, and \$500 worth in five dollar notes. The parties were held for trial. Committal on Charges of Counterfeiting.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions Rendered.

Marsh vs. McArthur.—Motion granted. Clastin et al. vs. Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, &c. otion denied. In the Natter of the Estate of Griffin, a Lunalic.

Attachment ordered.

Stonger vs. Carrow.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Application of Dunshee, an infant, &c.—Report of referee is correct. The infant is no interest.

Freading et al. vs. Massie.—Motion granted.

Briggs et al. vs. Wolf et al.—Motion denied.

Jackson vs. Jackson.—Memorandum for counsel.

Jackson vs. Jackson.—Memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Ingraham.

Innes vs. Utica Steam Woollen Company.—Motion ranted.

Brown vs. Stattery.—Motion granted.

Brockway vs. Hennessey.—Motion granted.

Benton vs. Hatry.—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESTIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett. Assistant District Attorney Bradford conducted BURGLARY.

Thomas Suillvan, who was jointly indicted with John Williams charged with robbery, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The complainant, to an attempt at grand larceny. The complainant, Wm. C Harrison, alleged that on the 27th of September while in a barroom in Oliver street he was robbed of seventy-five dollars by the prisoners.

John Howard, charged with burgiariously entering the storeroom of Britton Richardson, No. 63 Reade street, on the 6th of October, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burgiary in the third degree. There was no property taken, but when the prisoner was searched burglar's implements were found upon him. Sullivan and Howard were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

ATTEMPT AT GRAND LARCENY.

Timothy Hayes pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the indictment charging him with stealing \$140 worth of leeches, the property of Herman Witte. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the ther-

the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway, Herald Building:—

3 A. M. 58 8 P. M. 66

6 A. M. 55 6 1. M. 63

9 A. M. 61 9 P. M. 60

12 M. 57

Average temperature . 61

Average temperature Thursday. 62

Singular Tidal Phenomenon.—The tide at Hell

Gate was, according to the opinion of experienced pilots, stronger on Thursday evening than it has been known to be for the past twenty years. MUSIC IN THE PARK TO-DAY .- The Park Commisdoners announce that if the weather be fine there

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN,-The steamer Ocean Queen sailed yesterday morning with about 800 passengers and 920 tons of freight for San Prancisco. Included in the freight are three loco-motives for the Central Pacific Railroad Company. QUARANTINE MATTERS.—The hospital ship Palcon was on Thursday last towed from the lower bay to her dock at fire basin. All vessels subject to quarantine will in future be boarded at the Quarantine station, of Staten Island: "Section from domestic ports south of cared itentopen will be subject to visitation by the Health Officer up to November 1.

REPUBLICANS JUBILANT .- A detachment of artilery from the Eighth dvision of Boys in Blue, of this city, fired a salute of 100 guns in Madison square las evening, in honor of the victories achieved by the republican forces in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. After the salute the Boys in Blue seronaded the republican national and State committees at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Whiskey Investigation.—Congressmen Van

Wyck, Jenckes and Benton were in session yesterday inquiring into alleged whiskey frauds. The commit-tee examined Mr. Wellwood, Assessor Third Brook tree examined ar. Wellwood, Assessor Third Broot-lyn district, upon whose representation the original charges were made. Mr. La Due and Jacob Groat were also examined. The latter are said to be the men whom Mr. Binckiey has had hunting up evidence. Mr. Binckiey is still contumacious, and neglects to pro-duce any papers or give any information to the com-mittee.

COLLECTION OF TAXES .- The Receiver of Taxes. ternard Smith, and his corps of assistants are now

working from eight A. A. thi sx P. M. daily, receiving the city taxes for the current year. The following sums have been paid since the 7th inst., principally upon personal estate:—

October 7. \$313,925 91 October 13. \$93,473 87

October 8. 183,459 97 October 14. 82,911 56

October 9. 465,292 99 October 15. 151,153 23

October 10. 533,488 12 October 16. 499,606 84

October 12. 151,891 72

FIRE IN NINETEENTH STREET. - About five o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 514 West Canter, compounder and wholesale liquor dealer. It originated in the receiver, in consequence of a

cak, and a light being near by the liquor from it caught fire. The loss is calculated at \$5,000. The amount of insurance could not be ascertained; the neighbors say the property was not insured. The building belonged to J. Mumford, agent of the Hudson River Railroad, whose loss is about \$500, upon which it is understood there is a small insurance.

#### PRLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED PICEPOCKET .- Detective Wool tore 845 Broadway while in the act of assaulting ar anknown woman with intent to steal as a pickpocket, dary Ann had her hand under the shawl and in the locket of the lady, but did not succeed in stealing anything before the officer selzed her hand. Miss haylor was committed for trial in default of \$500 to the lady o

PIGHT RETWEEN LABORERS - Yesterday afternoon Villiam Hynes, living at the corner of Hamilton ave nue and Cinton street, Brooklyn, and Jeremiah Sul-livan, while at work on the scaffold of a building in livan, while at work on the scaffold of a building in the course of erection in Peari street, near Whitehali, became involved in a quarrel, during which, it is alleged, Sullivan caught hold of Hynes in a violent manner, throwing him from the scaffold upon a pile of rocks, a distance of nearly twenty feet, injuring him about the head and body in a dangerous manner. Sullivan then descended from the scaffold and, as further charged, kicked Hynes in the mouth. Sullivan was arrested by onlicer King, of the First precinct, and Justice Dowling held him for trial.

AN OLD SNEAK THEEP RESAMPLIED. Mark

AN OLD SNEAK THIEF RECAPTURED .- Mary A before Justice Dodge yesterday morning and charged that one Balthazar Hilderbrand entered her apartments about ten o'clock and suddenly grabbing a silver watch hanging above the mantel, ran quickly down stairs, pursued by her and a gentleman friend. The hue and cry, with the rapidly increasing crowd, called the attention of officer Osborn, of the Twentieth precinct, to the fugitive, when joining in the chase he overtook him in Tenth avenue. The stolen watch was found in the sleeve of the prisoner's coat, but after arrest he returned it to Mrs. Hurlily. At the station house he was searched, when two other silver watches was found in his possessien, with five or six pawn tickets, representing other watches, both silver and gold, a valuable penkalic, a costly snuffbox and \$34 in money. Justice Dodge recognized the accused as an old sheak thief, having been before him on several occasions for burglary and offences of the present character. Hutenbrand, when committed, plead that Mrs. Harlily would not press the complaint, but she turned indignantly and said meaningly. "No, I don't forgive a man of your character; you are too barefaced in your operations." Hildenbrand was committed to answer, without bail. nents about ten o'clock and suddenly grabbing a

#### THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Workingmen's Union held their regular meet ing last evening at 267 Bowery, William J. Jessup in

The Carpenters and Joiners, Operative Plasterers Furniture and Carpet Clerks, New York Benevolent Society of Practical Painters, New York Union Practical Painters' Association, Walters' Protective and Benevolent Association, Journeymen Bakers' Proective and Benevolent Union, Brass Founders and Finishers' Protective Union, State Roofers' Union.

Finishers' Protective Union, Slate Roofers' Union, six divisions of Laborers' Union were represented by delegates. There was no representation of the Journeymen Tailors, Typographical Union, No. 6; Journeymen Horseshoers, United Coopers, No. 4; Bricklayers' Union, No. 12.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. P. Walsh, from the committee to inquire about the time demanded from the laborers on the public works of the city, reported that laborers were working for a term of ten hours a day on some of the buildings and parks. This he considered was making an invidious distinction between laborers and bricklayers. The latter had raised all the cry about the eight hour movement and monopolized to themselves the claim to all the benefit arising from the act of the Legislature, The laborers were entirely overlooked, and yet it was hard to see how the bricklayers could well get along without them.

Mr. Ennis, delegate from the Plasterers' Society, said the bricklayers had never given any assistance to the Workingmen's Enion. They have always kent.

Mr. Ennis, delegate from the Plasterers' Society, said the bricklayers had never given any assistance to the Workingmen's Union. They have always kept away, and if they intend to persevere in their policy he hoped the Workingmen's Union would have nothing to do with them.

Mr. Walsh thought the laborers were just as much entitled to the benefit of the eight hour law as the bricklayers. The laborers, it is true, have given little pecuniary and to the Bricklayers' Society, but they have suffered a good deal from their strike and yet have slways acted faithfully by them.

Mr. McDermorr, delegate from the Wniters' Society stated that owing to certain differences between himself and the society he represented he considered he was no longer a member of the Workingmen's Union.

Mr. Henrick, delegate from the Bakers' Society had nothing particular to report, but he was happy to announce that the bakers had already initiated the co-operative polley and had started a bakery on the mutual aid principle, which was progressing very favorably. After a few remarks from the chairman the assemblage, which was very limited, dispersed.

# THE FIRE MARSHAL AND THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The question of the Metropolitan Fire Marshal's authority, under the act creating the office, to try cases of alleged arson is assuming an interesting shape. It will be remembered that up to a few days ago the Justices of the Police Courts have been in the habit of permitting the Marshal to take evidence in all cases of suspected incendiaries, and upon the prisoners.

sel, a few days ago, decided that the Marshal, under the law, had no such power, and refused to recognize that officer's authority as binding upon him as a Jus-tice.

the law, had no such power, and refused to recognize that officer's authority as binding upon him as a Justice.

On Thursday Justice Shandley took a different view of the question, and in the case of the brothers Wolfe, who were arrested by the police on suspicion of having fired their premises on Wednesday night last, and turned the prisoners over to the Marshal to hold the investigation and return them to him for final disposition. For two days the Marshal has been investigating the cause of the fire and has made it very thorough, yet he did not in a single instance permit the prisoners to confront and cross-examine their accusers.

Yesterday afternoon he took the prisoners before Justice shandley and submitted the evidence, when the Justice Inquired if he had confronted the prisoners with the witnesses. The Fire Marshal replied "No, I have nothing to do with the examination of witnesses; I took the statements of witnesses on oath, but I did not examine the prisoners at my office." The Justice read over the evidence, and neld the accused in beinf for examination.

To the Fire Marshal he intimated that he would look late the law, and it might be necessary for him to summon the witnesses before him and eater into an investigation.

After Justice Dowling's decision in the premises Superintendent Kennedy issued an order to the police to take all persons accused of arson before the Marshal. The Superintendent, acting under instructions of the Police Commissioners, it is believed, seconded this order. It is probable that Justice Standley will give a decision in the case to-day.

# WESTCRESTER INTELLIGENCE.

FOUND DROWNED .- The body of an unknown man drifted ashore at Hunt's Point resterday. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the remains.

An Insane Woman was found wandering about the streets of Tremont yesterday morning. She was taken charge of and cared for by Sergeant Steers, of the Tremont police.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCE IN YONKERS, -The "Boys

in Bine," of Yonkers, while on their way on Thursday evening to attend a meeting at Kings-Thursday evening to attend a meeting at Kings-bridge, were stoned by a number of ruffians; and in return the "Boys in Blue" fired on their assailants, wennding two, named Thomas Keily and James Harrigan. The wounds are not dangerous. The Contemplated Prize Figur.—Wormald, the puglist, who recently arranged for a fight with O'Baldwin, accompanied by Harry Hill, Theodore

Allen and others, yesterday morning repaired to the rendezvous, near Jerome Park, for the purpose of having the fight; but O'Baldwin failed to make his appearance. Sergeant Steers with a squad of police were promptly on the intended scene of action and hastened the departure of Wormaid and his friends. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic Convention called to nominate candidates for county

vention called to nominate candidates for county officers met at Larayette Hall, White Plains, yesterday. The principal contest was for the District Attorneyship. The gentlemen in the field for the office were J. C. Dyckman, of White Plains; Owen T. Coffin, of Peekskill, and William Romer, of Yonkers. On the second ballot Mr. Dyckman was declared to be the choice of the convention. E. K. Mott was renominated by acclamation for the office of Superintendent of the Poor. William Bathgate for Coroner for two years, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. J. Eyrne. David K. Conklin was renominated by acclamation for Justice of Sessions. The officers of the convention were authorized to call the next convention at ten o'clock A. M.

were authorized to call the next convention at ten o'clock A. M.

Draft of Josiah Perham, the Excursionist.—Mr. Perham has been well known since 1850 in this section of the country as the proprietor of the "Seven Mile Mirror," which had such a successful run, and as the originator of excursions from other cities in connection therewith. He subsequently planned and successfully carried out excursion parties independent of his mirror, and on a larger scale, Mr. Perham's services to the Pacific Hairoad onterprise occupied his later years. For some eighteen months or more his health has been poor, and he died in this city on Monday last at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. Perham was a native of Wellon, Pranklin county, Massachusetts.—Boson Transiter, Oct. 15.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

posed—The Tyng Party in a Minority—Is the Prealding Bishop a Primate —Vote on Amending the Constitution. The Convention opened with prayer yesterday norning, at ten o'clock, as usual. At the Church of the

Transfiguration Rev. Dr. Samuel P. Parker, of Massachusetts, and Rev. Dr. J. Jackson Scott, of Florida, officiated and Right Rev. Bishop Williams, of Con-necticut, pronounced the benediction. The Secretary, Rev. Dr. Perry, read the minutes of the last session, and, on motion, they were approved as read. During the call of committees the Chair announced that a member from California had not attended the meetings of the Committee on the State of the Church, and Rev. Christopher B. Wyatt was

None of the standing committees being ready to make a report, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York,

make a report, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, obtained the floor and moved the following:—
Resolved, the House of Bishops concuring. That the alteration of the constitution recommended by the succeeding resolution be proposed and that the same be made known the several diocesan Conventions, in pursuance of Article of the constitution, namely:—
Resolved, That article 2 of the constitution be amenced as follows:—By striking out of said article the words "four ciergymen and four laymen," and by adding to said article the words "thereof the words "three clergymen and three laymen," and by adding to and article the words "whenever the dioceses admitted into the Union with the General Convention shall exceed into the Union with the General Convention shall exceed fifty in number the representation from each shall be reduced to two clergymen and two laymen."

Mr. Ruggles explained the nature of his motion, that it proposes to reduce the number of the deputies

that it proposes to reduce the number of the deputies sent to the Convention, the number being already too large, and if the measures under consideration shall be passed dioceses will be multiplied, so that "the whole country will blossom with dioceses." Hence, if the dioceses are increased the number of deputies must be diminished, or else the provincial system becomes a necessity. Mr. Ruggles moved that his resolution lie on the table for the present and

be considered hereafter.

BIGH CHURCH AND LOW CHURCH. Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, of the diocese of New Jersey, the first assistant secretary of the house,

move i the following amendment to canon 11:move i the following amendment to canon 11:—

In section one, after the word "producing," In the second line, to strike out "the evidence of his being a minister thereof," and to add at the end of the section "the evidence of his being a minister of this church or of some church in communion therewith;" and in section two, after the word "minister," in the fourth line, to introduce the words "of this church or of some church in communion therewith," and also to add the two following new sections, to wit:—

SEC. 3. No minister of this church settled over any partsh or congregation, or in temporary charge thereof, shall invite or permit any person not having had episcopal ordination to olicitate with him, or in his place or stead, or any occasion of public worship in the church or congregation over which he is so settled or in charge.

SEC. 4. No minister shall invite or permit to officiate as aforesaid any minister ordained by a bidsop not in communion with this church, unless such person shall have been received as a minister of this church under canon 9, tide 1.

The canon to which this amendment refers is:—

The canon to which this amendment refers is:-

The canon to which this amendment refers is:—

SECTION 1. No person shall be permitted to officiate in any
congregation of this church without first producing the evidence of his being a minister thereof to the minister, or, in
case of vacancy or absonce, to the church wardens, vestrymen or trustees of the congregation.

SEC. 2. No minister shall officiate transiently in a vacant
parish, or in one the rector or minister of which is sick or
absent, unless the wardens or vestry are satisfied that he is at
the time a minister in good and regular standing. When from
another docess letters commendatory from the collesiastical authority thereof may be required.

An ineffectual attempt was made to table the
amendment, the motion to that effect being lost by

amendment, the motion to that effect being lost by a small majority. This motion seemed evidently to be a contest between High Church and Low Church and, as such, the result is of evident significance. The amendments proposed were finally referred to the Committee on Canons without a division, and as it touches the case of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., in a most vital point, it is but just to expect a division of that committee on this subject, and in all probability a majority and minority report on the subject may be expected.

expected.

IS THE FLESH STRONGER THAN THE SPIRIT?
When this perplexing subject was for the present disposed of Rev. Sidney Corbett, of Illinois, said that for those gentlemen who have to come from great distances, take an early breakfast and a late dinner, the omission of the recess for lunch, as resolved the day before, was too inconvenient. He therefore moved to have a recess daily at one o'clock, and extend the session again till four P. M. On the yeas and nays the Chair announced the motion lost. A division being called for the vote stood—yeas 3f, nays 134.

10ved:—
Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on trayer Book the expediency of erasing from the commissive a bishop to a pracelyter following the prayer in the servior the ordering of presbyters the words, "Whose sins thost forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins thon dost and they are retained."

This motion created some excitement. Rev. Dr. This motion created some excitement. Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, proposed that the gentlema have leave to withdraw his resolution, "because, said he, "no elergyman of this Church has a right to offer such a resolution." A member—I move it hiad on the table. Rev. Dr. Adams—I do not wis this resolution to have leave to withdraw. The motio to lay on the table was earnestly pressed an although the moving member from Kansus asked to granted an opportunity to explain the grounds on is motion he was under the rules forced to subside and the motion to table his resolution of reference was carried with but very lew dissenting voices.

HAVE WE A PRIMATE ANONG US!

This matter of a somewhat disturbing characte was scarcely disposed of when Rev. Dr. Adams, to Wisconsin, who seems to be "enfant terrible of the house, succeeded, after several ineffectual attempts

Nisconsin, who seems to be \*Cenjant terrifote\* of the house, succeeded, after several interfectual attempts, to gain the floor. He at first proceeded to make a speech but several members, Governor Fish among others, objected to his speechmaking without anything being before the house to make a speech about. The Rev. Dr. was compelled by these continuous and rapidly succeeding interruptions to disclose his purpose, had he submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, The House of Bishbys Cohearring, that the phrase "Presiding Bishop of this Church," in canon nice, section three, title two, line three quage eighty-one be referred in a joint of the control of the control, and the control of the control, and the control of the control of the control of the control, and the control of the control of the cont

remnsylvama, to state a proposition which he in-tended to move.

Rev. Dr. B. I. Haight referred to the fact that many things had been said ou the floor, and most elo-quently, too, which would not have been said had gentlemen considered that this question was care-fully elaborated and looked into by the eleven mem-bers of the committee, who all have the best inter-ests of the Churca and its work for Christ at heart.

Mr. William Welsh, of Pennsylvania, took the Soor and stated his intention to be to move to table

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be instructed to report such amendments to the constitution and canons a will remove all restrictions to the division of diocesse beyone the approval of the bishop and convention of the diocess that asks for a division, the approval of the House of Hishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in general convention and the acceptance of the new diocese.

asks for a division, the approval of the Rouss of Rishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in general convention and the acceptance of the new diocess.

Mr. Welsh, after several interruptions, proceeded to make a speech upon the necessity of increasing the number of bishops, when again an interruption occurred, questious being raised as to the speaker's right to the floor, the practice introduced by Dr. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, of yielding the floor and thus parcelling out the time beyond the control of the house and its presiding officer being strongly objected to. Mr. Welsh, however, was declared to be entitled to the floor and proceeded to addr as himself to the project of abolishing all restrictions upon the division of dioceses and the crection of the holiship and the rection of Church government may make necessary, which are guarantees enough, and then North Carolina. Tenessee, Texas, from whence so many compilants have been made, can be relieved. Mr. Welsh closed with the motions minated. Rev. Dr. Littlejohn objected to a double motion, but only the motion to table was entertained. Rev. Dr. Haight thought it extraordinary that a motion to table should be made before the committee had an opportunity to close the debate and give the reasons for its action. Mr. Welsh withdrew the motion to table, offered his other resolution as a substitute and debate proceeded. Rev. Dr. Pierce suggested an amended form for the last clause of the second paragraph, so as to make it read:—"And such consent shall not be given by the General Convention until it has received satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the episcopate in the contemplated new diocess."

cese."

Again it was asked all over the house what the question before the House was, and after a conversation between a number of members and the chair the President stated the question to be on the substitute offered by Mr. Welsh to the reported amendaments, and that the whole subject was open for debate. Mr. Tazewell Taylor, a supplemental delegate from Virginia, then obtained the floor and spoke against the pecumiary restriction, since in the State of Virginia no religious corporation can own any property except such as necessary for divine worship, and therefore no endowment or investment for the support of a new episcopate could be made in that State.

Hev. Dr. Mulcalusy believed the object of the substitute to be to get rid of this pecuniary restriction. There is now no such restriction; but it is proposed to be incorrected to the case of the period of the substitute to be to get rid of this pecuniary restriction. There is now no such restriction; but it is proposed to be inserted by the committee. Now those opposed to the restriction should vote down the substitute and also the amendment, and would be the transfer of the committee. to be inserted by the commuttee. Now this proposed to the restriction should vote down the substitute and also the amendment, and would thus attain their object. Dr. Mulcahey, referring to the general subject, repented the argumen's made the any before, that by multiplying bishops without providing for their adequate support the dignity of the episcopal office would be lowered, and the speaker combatted this as fallacious. He also believed that a large part of the opposing arguments are disposed of by the proposed addition to the canons, reported from the committee, that no new diocese shall have less than six parishes and six resident presbyters. He was not afraid of the legitimate development of the Church, but was afraid of the money centres.

Rev. Dr. Howe, of Pennsylvania, took the floor. They have how a territorial restriction and a numerical restriction, and it is now intended to remove these restrictions and only introduce one for the adequate support of the episcopate, which is reached in many dioceses by the contribution of one dollar for each communicant. As to the multiplication of bishops there need be no fear, as there is a sensible mean in all things, and the General Convention is to retain the control of the creation of bishopries.

Governor Sevenson, of Kentucky, moved that the debate close at haif-past one P. M., and that Rev. Dr. Haight be permitted them to close in behalf of the committee. As the reason for his motion the Governor said that if every subject should call out such unending debates New Year's day would find them still in session. Judge Comstock moved to amend that no member should be allowed to speak longer than five minutes, nor more than once. Ten minutes was suggessed, but was not pressed, as the general sonse of the house appeared against it. The amendment was carried and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

Kev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters, of Minnesota, was in favor of removing the restrictions, but he is impressed with the truth of the remark made by Rev.

amendment was carried and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

Kev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters, of Minnesota, was in favor of removing the restrictions, but he is unpressed with the truth of the remark made by Rev. Dr. Mead that unless we take what the committee reported we lose all. But the General Convention should keep its strong hand over the young dioceses around it. In new diocesses the clergy are worthy young men, they are ambitious and they had seen how they act; they even change their family mane without as much as asking "by your leave." Young America is getting too big—it runs into individual-ism. This brought out Rev. John G. Gasman, a clerical deputy from the young diocese of Nebraska, who felt hurt by having his docese "contemptuously" referred to, and declared that his delegation is in favor of the committee's report. Bishops should be supported, and if any one would propose to go into the missionary field without support the speaker considers him unfit for the work.

Time being called, the reverend gentleman gave way to Judge Comstock, of Western New York, in opposition to the reported amendments. It would give the General Convention the power to fix the saiaries of bishops, which would be an interference in a civil contract between the churchmen of the diocese and the bishop to be elected. But the proposed canon means more, it requires an endowment, the investment of a sufficient sum the interest from which will support the Episcopate. Calls of "Time up" urged loudiy against the Judge, who moved the himitation of debate, interrupted his argument, and Mr. Edward McCready, of South Carolina, followed, giving his view, as an old lawyer, of the legal interpretation of the words of the proposed canon, and opposed the pecuniary restriction as more odious train any, Judge Battle, of North Carolina, followed, giving his view, as an old lawyer, of the legal interpretation of the words of the proposed canon, and proposed the pecuniary restriction as more odious train any intention on the part of the Committee

of Maryland, waster to say one word in rectance of the cleaneral Convention. This, he maintained, is already the centeral Convention. He continued in advocacy of the report, and the debate was drawn out at length, many members taking their live minutes, among them Rev. Dr. Goodwin, who quoted from St. Paul that "the Lord hath also ordined that those who preach the Gospei shall live of the Gospel," At dive minutes past two o'clock the Rev. Dr. Haight is ok the floor.

The Rev. Dr. Closed the debate with a very forcible and argumentative, and at times even cloquent speech of nearly an hour's duration. He referred at first to the many objections made to the proposed alteration of the Caurea, and gave the reasons of the committee for consenting to them. He knew all are equally desirous of prometing the prosperity of this branch of the Holy Catholic Church, and if any there be who wish to clog the wheels of the charot of the Church as it moves on, he has yet to see them and does not know them. But they differ about the mode how to do it. To each of the several objections the Rev. Dr. replied in detail, using very forcible arguments to dispel whatever induence those might have had upon the mind of the Convention. Especially strong was his argument in support of the proposition that bishops should be adequately supported. They should go forth with untrammelied hands and their minds at ease. They should have the "silver and the gold wherewith to do their work;" they ought to have not only the sympathy but the support of their elders and brethren. Bishops should not be sent forth without sortp and without staff. The first care of the Church has always been to support the episcopacy. From the first days of the Church has his own charges? Who planteth a vineyard and eateth not of the fruit thereof? Or who feeden a fock and eateth not of the minute with the communicants. No! A bishop must study and be at work in his closet. We to the Church whea a bishop does not study and whose prayers are lurired. He then referred to the

canons, and he cosed with an eloquent peroration, which had its immediate effect upon all who heard him.

Some controversy ensued as to how the question was to be taken and what question was, in fact, before the house. The substitute of Mr. Weish, of Pennsylvania, having been entirely lost sight of, the first dhestiol wal afunounced by the chart to be on the motion to strike out the first amendment proposed by the committee, Mr. Fairbanks, a lay member of Tennessee, having moved to that effect on the delegation from Pennsylvania, taken by diocease and orders, and resulted as follows: Ciercal vote—ayes 14, noes 19, divided 2; majority against 5. Lay vote—Ayes 10, noes 22, divided 1; majority against 12. Total majority against striking out, 17.

The question then recurred on adopting the first resolution reported by the committee as follows:—

Received, That Article V of the constitution is amended as follows:—And such consent shall not such as the following worls:—And such consent shall not spire a suitable provision for the support of the spisopatic in the content. By saiding to the second clause of said article with the first intention of the support of the spisopatic in the content. By saiding to the second clause of said article with the said of the following worls:—And such consent shall not be given by the provision for the support of the spisopatic in the content. By striking out all the third clause, except the content in content of the first line of the fourth clause, 4. By striking out all the third clause, and by striking out the words "for more" between the words "forw" and "diocease" in the first line of the fifth clause, and by striking out the words "forw" and "diocease" in the first line of the fifth clause, and by striking out the words "forw" and "diocease" in the first line of the fifth clause, and by striking out the words "forw" and "diocease" in the first line of the fifth clause, and by striking out the word "forw" and "diocease" in the first line of the fourth clause, the billion and a ne

more than one diocese. In case one diocese shall be division to two or more dioceses the diocesan of the diocese vided may cleat the one to which he will be attached, a shall thereupon become the diocesan thereof, and the as tant bishop, if there be one, may cleat the one to which will be attached, and if it be not the one cleated by bishop he shall be the diocesan thereof. Whenever division of a diocesa into two or more dioceses shall ratified by the General Convention each of the diocesahall be subject to the consitution and canons of the dioc so divided, except as local circumstances may prevent, a the same may be sitered in either diocese by the Convention thereof. And whenever a diocess shall be subject to two more cristing dioceses, the new diocese shall be aubject the constitution and canons of that one of the said circ diocests to which the greater number of cleaymen a law belonged prior to the crection of such new dioce until the same may be altered by the convention of the milescesa.

The final vote was:—Clergy—Ayes, 27; noes, 3; divided, 5; majority for, 24. Latty—Ayes, 27; noes, 3; divided, 1; majority for, 24. Total majority, 44. After finishing this important amendment to the constitution of the Church the House adjourned to this magnitude.

#### THE PRIZE RING.

The Wormald-O'Baldwin Fight Foiled Again— Arrest of O'Baldwin—He is Heid to Bail.

The fistic tournament between the above puglists was again foiled yesterday morning, thereby spoiling the anticipations of many who carnestly expected the questionable pleasure of a rattling fight.

After his return from Philadelphia O'Baldwin and others went in search of Wormaid, who, in reply to hostile inquiries, assented to a challenge to encounter his adversary and put an end at once to the differences which existed between them. A report quickly spread that the fight was to come off in a house in Mercer street, but a raid by the police on the premises proved the statement to be untrue. In the meantime arrangements were being made elsewhere to obtain all the parapher nalla of the ring. After considerable dis-cussion it was agreed that the fight should take cussion it was agreed that the light should take place on Riker's Island, and shortly before one o'clock a number of well filled carriages were drawn up in Broatway. The police, however, were on the a ert, and receiving ut information of the occurrence surrounded Lovejoy's Hotel and quietly arrested o'Baldwin. The vehicles, however, had previously left for the ground by different routes, and, ignorant of the capture of o'Baldwin, proceeded towards Coburn's Hotel, at Harlem, where it was promulgated that "Sandy" Gibson's place was selected as the point from which they were to embark for the island. The Weish soon appeared with the ropes and stakes; the party alighted and filed off in twos and threes. But the seent was sure and the appearance of the police put an end to all hopes of a fight. Notwithstanding this the crowd still lounged about and seemed determined to see the matter to the end. At length Sergeant Russell and a force of about fifty men presented themselves and marched down to Seventy-first street. In order to save Wormald from arrest a number of those present retired to an adjoining livery stable, in which were Butt Rehlly, Rocky Moore and others. At once suspecting that Wormald was among the group the police charged on the stable, but the bird had flown. Not a little crestfallen the police retired, but again being attracted by a receding carriage quickly pounced upon it in quest of Wormald, but he had long since disappeared. The crowd subsequently dispersed, and thus the affair, which caused some excitement, was brought to a termination. place on R ker's Island, and snortly before one

Arrest of O'Baldwin and His Trainer. About half-past two o'clock yesterday morn ing Ned O'Baldwin, the prize fighter, and his trainer, John O'Connor, were arrested at Lovejoy's Hotel, Park row, by officer Dwyer, of the Second precinct, and taken to the Beeksman street police station. The prisoners were subsequently taken to hardquarters in Mulberry street, and from thence before Justice Dowling at the Tombs. O'Baldwin, when questioned by the magistrate, said he considered the fight between him-self and Joe Wormald for \$2,000, which was to have taken place in Pennsylvania last Wednesday, "off," is consequence of the non-appearance of Wormaid. Not said he claimed the money, and was ready and anxious to fight Wormaid at any time and place and for as much money as he might desire.

Captain Young, of the Central office, who brought O'Baldwin and his trainer in court, made an affidavit in which he set forth that he had received information from reliable sources, and from the conduct of in which he set forth that he had received informa-tion from reliable sources, and from the conduct of well known sporting characters in this city, that a prize fight, a tight between two men for money, was about to take piace within the city or adjacent county; that the fight was to take place between Edward O'Baldwin and Joseph Wormald, to the prejudice of the people of the state of New York, and prays that they may be deait with as the law directs.

directs.
On the above complaint the magistrate informed the prisoners that he should require them to give but in \$1,000 each to keep the peace for one year. Mr. Felix Larkin, of No. 321 West street, appeared and offered to go security for the prisoners, and, being a man of property, was accepted.

Suppoined will be found a copy of the ball bond, setting forth the conditions in which the defendants are bound:

THE BAIL BOND.

are bound:—

THE BAIL BOND.

The condition of this recognizance is such that if the above named Edward O'Baldwin shall keep the peace and he of good behavior towards the people of the State of New York; that he will not make a match to fight or he a party either as principal committees as the state of the state of New York; that he will not make a match to fight any grass light; that he will not committee and the state of the state of the will not committee and the state of the public peace in the State of New York for the term of twelve months, then this recognizance to be voic, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

# NEW JERSEY.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT .- Henry Wilde hos been nominated by the republicans for Assembly in the Third district.

RECEPTION OF FIREMEN.-Howard Fire Engine Company of Charleston, Massachussetts, were re-ceived yesterdny by the members of No. 5 engine, of Jersey City. The Howard Company are on their way to Paliadelphia.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE held a meet ing at their headquarters in Cortland street, New York, yesterday. The meeting was as usual private,

York, yesterday. The meeting was as usual private, but it transpired that they are sanguine of carrying New Jersey by a respectable majority. John I. Isbar expects a grand gathering of the clans from the mines and railroads in his favor, but as an offset to this he is far from being popular in Hudson, Essex and the adjoining counties, and is therefore likely to be defeated by Randolph. It is sey is almost certain to carry the Fifth Congressional District, while John Hill, not having the opposition of Jack Rogers in his favor, has little abope of carrying the Fourth district against a very popular candidate, Colonel Rafferty. While New Jersey, therefore, is safe for Grant and Colfax, John I. Hidar will probably be defeated and the republicans will lose one member of Congress. THE RECENT CHARTER ELECTION. -Several charges have been made before Justice Mills against persons for illegal voting and repeating. Last evening a

young man named George Clemers, who had previously been arrested and liberated on hall to answer a charge on these grounds, appeared and made addivit that he was paid one doltar twice by one Charles J. Sode, a captain of one of the Jackson Guards. Sode had also been arrested on election day and is now out on ball in the sum of \$2,000. Political.-The republicans were entertained hereabouts on land and water. At the Wigwam large and enthusiastic meeting, comprising a large number of ladies, listened to speeches by Senator

number of ladies, listened to speeches by Schutor Freinghuysen and State Attorney General George M. Robeson. While the Wigwam meeting was progressing the river Passaic presented quite a novel and beautiful appearance, the occasion being a ficulia of vessels, gayly illuminated and containing delegates from the various treat and Octax legions. A number of houses on either hand of the river were handsomely lighted up. The expedition was bound for Believille, a short distance up the river, where a republican meeting was held.

Paterson.

Accident .- Yesterday morning George E. David son, a workman in Derrom's steam carpentry, had a portion of his right hand out off while working on a variety machine.

ASSAULT ON A PROCESSION .- On Thursday evening, during a republican parade in Paterson, some mi creant threw a stone at the procession, which struck Mr. William Wait, a prominent republican and respected citizen, indicting a serious wound on the head. It was at first thought the blow would prove fatal, but the injured man is now improving, and there is no doubt that he will recover. Great industriation exists on all sides regarding the catrage, which is believed to have been perpetrated by some rowdy outside both political parties. About \$1,500 reward has been offered for the apprehension of the culprit—viz: \$500 by the Mayor, \$500 by the republican "Inteners" Club for which Mr. W. was a mamber), \$200 by the Democratic Club, and \$250 by the democratic candidate for Compress, Colonel Pailly Rafferty. In addition to this the democratic analysis decided to nominate Mr. Walt for Assembly to prove their utter abhorrence of such criminal assaults. There have been several attacks made on both democratic and republican processions, and the sensible men of both parties are determined to put it down. Mr. William Wait, a prominent republican and

MATRIMONIAL. - The Continental Hotel presented a MATRIMONIAL.—The Continental Hotel presented goodly company yesterday morning—a symenetal spectacle pleasant to look spon. The bride was liss Maria H. Meech, eidest daughter of our weik known citizen H. T. Meech. The bridegroom was Mr. T. H. Poole, of Chicago, and the officiating minister was Rev. Robert H. Meech, rector of Christ's charch, Hartrord, brother of the bride. The bride was the recipient of a great variety of elegant gifts and carried away with her the heartlest wisless of numerous friends for her weiner and happiness in future.—Buffato Courier, Oct. 16.